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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY East Germany

REPORT

SUBJECT Construction of the Strausberg Trans-
mitting and Receiving Station (SES)
of the East German Ministry for National
Defense

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1. In November 1956, Colonel Reymann (fnu), the chief of the Signal Forces of the Ministry for National Defense, was working on the preliminary plans for the construction of a transmitting and receiving station (SES) in Strausberg. Captain Rudolf was also in charge of the project.¹ The construction of the station was to proceed in two phases, the first phase consisting of the construction of a radio transmitting station outside Strausberg and extension of the signal station at Strausberg for the temporary accommodation of a receiving station, and the second consisting of the transfer of the receiving station from the Strausberg signal station to another installation to be newly constructed.
2. a. In 1957/1958, the receiving station of the SES was installed at the existing signal station in Strausberg for the time being. Later on, the receiving station was to be separated from the Strausberg station and transferred to a place outside Strausberg. The basic plans for a new receiving station were to be drafted by 17 July 1959. The location of the new receiving station is unknown.
- b. In 1957, the installation of a receiving station of NVA/Luft (Air Force) in Eggersdorf, 6.5 km southwest of Strausberg was started with the extension of Unterkunftsblock (quarters) 2 (U 2). Allegedly, the installation is located somewhat south of the Strausberg South railroad station. Apparently, this receiving station will be assigned to NVA/Luft or Air Defense, since the conference on the extension of the quarters was attended by Lieutenants Wirth and Findeisen from the NVA/Luft Command.

The brick-work was completed in October 1957 and the station was allegedly put into full operation in January 1959.

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In early January 1958, Captain Rudolf, representing the chief of the Signal Forces of the Ministry for National Defense, and Lieutenant Wirth, representing NVA/Luft, agreed that the operation of the Eggersdorf receiving station be made equal to that of the Strausberg SES.

The equipment of the transmitting station was to be made equal to the new project by increasing the number of transmitters.

- c. In 1957, the Quartermaster Section of the Ministry for National Defense ordered Strausberg to construct an underground transmitting station for the SES Strausberg on the basis of preliminary plans drafted by VEB Funk- und Fernmeldeanlagenbau Berlin.³ Excavation work for this project was started in April 1958.

The transmitting station is located 12.5 km south of Strausberg between Kagel and Lichtenow.²

The brick-work was planned to be completed by the fall of 1958. However, the construction of the underground station was probably not completed before late 1958, since construction activities had to be suspended temporarily due to concrete and steel shortages. The installation of the technological equipment was started in February 1959.

- 3. The following details were learned on the equipment and the accommodation of the equipment:

- a. According to the preliminary plans of November 1956, the temporary receiving station of SES Strausberg was scheduled to be equipped with 8 receivers of a type which had been developed for the NVA by VEB Funkwerk Koepenick, and 2 imported long-distance station receivers. The office line and the radio operators' desks of the receiving station are connected with the transmitting station by alternating telephone lines and key lines. The operation of radio teletype and radio communication will be conducted via the Kagel transmitting station. Communication between the Strausberg station and the transmitting station is provided by underground cable lines and decimeter radio. The directional radio equipment used includes RYG 903 D equipped with TF 941 and RYG 902 E. These apparatuses were to be installed by 30 July 1957. They had, however, not yet been installed by this date. Two rotating decimeter reflectors are used for the radio installation. The diameter of the reflectors is 1.5 meters. The reflectors are a rotating type so that in the event of an emergency mobile radio installations operating on microwaves can be connected with the installation.

The receiving installation is provided with a maintenance shop. Allegedly, the operation building is accommodated in a barrack in Strausberg. Plans for the replacement of the barrack by a brick building have been made. A bunker is, however, not planned to be constructed.

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- b. The planning of the equipment of the radio receiving station of NVA/Luft in Eggersdorf was conducted in the fall of 1957 and subdivided into the following 4 phases:

- (1) Telex installation;
- (2) telephone installation;
- (3) loudspeaker and alternating telephone installation (for giving orders to the operators' desks);
- (4) radio installation.

Twenty-six all-wave receivers of type 188 and 11 Telex devices which had actually been requested in October 1957 were to be delivered in the first quarter of 1958.

The Eggersdorf receiving station is connected by a cable line to the center station and the transmitting station.

- c. The equipment of the transmitting station of the SES near Kagel-Lichtenow was planned to be improved by adding several 1-kW transmitters after the Eggersdorf receiving station had been included in the SES project. Also the antenna installation was scheduled to be extended by 3 vertical grids and 3 other antennas of various lengths. In June 1958, the installation of 2x4-kW transmitters, approximately 8x1-kW transmitters, 2x800-Watt transmitters, and approximately 8x300-Watt transmitters (the latter according to preliminary plans made in 1957) was planned. Except for 4x1-kW transmitters operated on the ground floor, all other transmitters are operated in the basement. All transmitters are additionally equipped with F 1 devices.

One three-wire rhombic antenna, 5x22-meter high vertical grids, 2 dipole grids and 9 open antennas of various lengths were available. The transmitting station is equipped with a bunker with 2x160-kVA Diesel stand-by capacities. The transmitting station is also planned to accommodate a maintenance shop for the transmitter.

Communication between the transmitting station and the receiving and transmitting station in Strausberg is provided by a directional radio installation of type RVG 903 D which is to be equipped with a rotating antenna reflector of 2.5 meters in diameter.

The entire transmitting installation is to be equipped with electric heating. The total power requirements of 550 kVA of the transmitting station includes 270 kVA for the air conditioning installation, 135 kVA for the transmitting installation and 145 kVA for other purposes. In an emergency, the air conditioning installation cannot be fully operated. The transmitting station is to be accommodated in a concrete bunker with a basement and sub-basement.³ The excavation for the bunker has a depth of 9.50 meters. Above the bunker, a regular building which will house 4x1-kW transmitters will be erected.

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The Diesel bunker is connected with the transmitting bunker by a passage. The underground transformer station is located 300 meters southwest of the bunker and has a capacity of 500 kVA and 10 kV/380 Volt. The walls of the bunkers are about 0.80 meters thick, the ceiling of the basement is about 0.90 meters thick, while the clearance amounts to 3.60 meters. The concrete stability is 300 kg/cm².

According to the preliminary plans, the bunker was to be atom-proof. This plant was, however, dropped after a Soviet specialist had stated that, in the event of an atomic attack, the structure of the building would be shaken and all cables would be torn apart.

4. The district cable Bzk 8 of the district cable network in the Strausberg area which was equipped with wire connections to the Kagel transmitting station and Eggersdorf receiving station was allegedly installed in February 1950⁴ 50X1-HUM

1. Comment; For list of officers participating in the SES pro-Annex 1, attached herewith as page 5. 50X1-HUM

2.
3.
4.

5. Comment. The SES Strausberg is presumably designed to serve as a command radio station for the Ministry for National Defense. The equipping with 26 all-wave receivers and 11 Teléx installations of the Eggersdorf receiving center indicates the extension of a telecommunication center of NVA-Luft of the Ministry for National Defense. This telecommunication center also uses the transmitting station of the Ministry for National Defense in Strausberg.

According to other reports received, the entire Eggersdorf installation is presumably a central reconnaissance headquarters of the NVA/Luft and Air Defense. Observations of the telecommunication equipment made so far do not contradict this assumption. The receiving station of the SES in Strausberg was probably in a position to start operation in 1958. It is safe to assume that the Eggersdorf receiving station was put into operation in early 1959, while the completion of the transmitting station in Eggersdorf is not to be expected before late 1959/early 1960.

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Annex 1

List of officers participating in the SES project:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Project</u>
July 1957	First Lieutenant) repre- Wanderer) sending Lieutenant Zinke) Chief of Signal Forces	operation center SES Strausberg
October 1957	First Lieutenant (?) Helm, Ministry for National Defense Lieutenant Felsmann, Ministry for National Defense, Lieutenant Findeisen, Command of NVA/Luft	Eggersdorf receiving station
January 1958	Captain Rudolf, Chief of Signal Forces Lieutenant Wirth, Command of NVA/Luft	Eggersdorf receiving station

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